TELEGRAPHIC.

down of the franchise, which was exterded by the
Reform Bill as passed in the House of Commons.
To-day was the third dry of the Goodwood races.
The attendance was very large, and the scene of
exciting interest. Vauban, the detacted favorite
for the Derby, won the cup.

DUBLIN, August 1.—The reports of distress in
the counties Mayo and Connemara, from famine,
have been much exaggerated. Affairs have a much

more cheerful aspect.

PARIS, August 1.—A new Russian loan is to be offered in this market next week. VIENNA, August 2.—The Sultan left to-day for

Constantinople.

BERLIN, August 2.—Von Bismark's offic al organ here in an editorial to-day strongly urges the great powers of Europe to interpose in the Cretan question. King William of Prussia, to-day issued a proclamation assuming the duties of Sovereign of the North German States.

PESTH, August 2.—At a recent election for members of the Hungarian diet, Louis Kossuth was chosen to represent the city of Weetgen without a dissenting voice. LONDON, August 1—Evening.—Consols 94; Bonds

723.
LIVERPOOL, August 1—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet. Upland 104d. Sales 12,000 bales. Manchester advices unfavorable. Goods and yarns heavy. Prices declining.
LIVERPOOL, August 2—Noon.—Sales of the week. foot up 57,000 bales, of which 13,000 were for export and 30,000 for speculation. Stock in port 670,000, of which 349,000 are American. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations: Uplands 104d.; Orleans

the opening quotations: Uplands 104d.; Orleans 104a104d. 10sa10id.
LONDON, August 2—2 P. M.—Consols advanced i; now quoted at 941. 5-20's 723.
LIVERPOOL, August 2—2 P. M.—Breadsfuffs dull and heavy, owing in part to the favorable weather for the growing crops.

Washington News.

Washington, August 2.—The counsel for fhe defence in the Surratt trial addressed the jury to-day. Prerpoint, for the prosecution, closes to-The dispatches received from Tennessee indi-

cate that the elections yesterday passed off quietly and without the bloodshed anti-ipated. In Mem-phis a regiment of infantry was stationed, to be called upon in case of an emergency, but their services were not required. A large vote was polled, Brownlow seeming to have the advantage. The reports are, however, not full enough to war-

rant speculation as to the result.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that payment of compound interest notes with interest thereon, will only be made at maturity at the Treasury of the United States, and by the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

New York News.

New York, August 2.—A grand requiem mass for the repose of Maximilian's soul was celebrated in the church of St. John the Baptist, in this city

yesterday.

Files from Japan have been received to the first of June. Dr. Hepburn, an American Missionary, had completed his Roman, Chinese and Japanese dictionary. Twenty Arab horses had arrived from the Emperor of the French as a present to the

Tycoon.
The receipts at the Sub-Treasury amount to \$2,291,061; payments, \$1,551,319; balance, \$127,-A special dispetch states that it is understood from official sources that the President has finally determined to appoint Hancock as Sheridan's suc-

Virginia Republican Convention.

RIGHMOND, August 2.—The Convention reassembled on the Square at 10 o'clock.

About 2000 colored persons were present, and 200 whites. Dr. Bayne, colored, from Norfolk, moved that as the work of the Convention was finished, it do now adjourn sine die. Mr. Hunnicutt opposed the motion for adjournment.

The reason of adjourning yesterday to to-day was to give Botts and others who had not participated in the proceedings an opportunity to be heard. He hoped the Conventions were not afraid to hear what they had to say. If there was any

to hear what they had to say. If there was any political tomahawk between Botts and the Repub-can party, it was now buried. The party would carry the State by thirty thousand majority, and

that ship was large enough to carry all shades of party differences. [Cries of "yes]."

The speaker favored disfranchising only those rebels who would talk against Congress and the Republican party, and would not, like Longstreet, work in any harness for reconstruction and peace.

At this point there were loud cries for Botts, who appeared, and received three cheers from the who appeared, and received three cheers from the crowd; and then followed a scene of confusion. A colored speaker attempted to address them, but was cried down with shouts of "Vote the resolution down," "Vote it up," "Vote Botts down." Dr. Bayne said he believed that the wing of the party represented by Botts wanted, without mingling in the Convention, to speak under its auspices. A vote was then taken, and the Convention adjourned size die with great cheering. gling in the Convention, to speak under its auspices. A vote was then taken, and the Convention adjourned sine die with great cheering.

A mass meeting was then organized, and Botts, who had maintaine? his stand, addressed them. He said he was no intruder, but came as a member of the Republican Party. It had been circulated that he had written letters, denouncing Northern men in Virginia as squatters. The charge was unfounded. For thirty years, he had stood by him; so much so, as to make him odious with his own party. With reference to having been unwilling at one time, since the war, to give the blacks suffrage, he said he had only been so, because he knew if the negro was given suffrage before he had protection, his vote would only strengthen the Democratic party, or he would be shot down in the streets for attempting to vote with the Republicans. He had not attended the Convention of April because he thought he could do more good out of it; he endorsed its platform, and so did his cinned.

Convention of April because he thought he could do more good out of it; he endorsed its platform, and so did his friends; he had come to the city to attend the present Convention, but had been crowded out; whether by accident or design he could not say. They would have accepted the platform. He warned the meeting not to be deceived by demigogues in the belief that they hold all power. The Democrats of Virginia will not resist Republicans now; but wait till they get back into the Union. We will need every man to fight then. We must not drive any man away from us

(Cries of "No-no, we won't.") He then read an address to the people, and a platform, which, he said, had met the approval of Judge Underwood and Mr. Hunnicutt. and Mr. Hunnicutt.

The address recites events since the close of the war, and the conduct of the Southern people, led on by Johnson's policy, which has delayed recon-

Mr. George Rye, of Shenandoah, moved to endorse the address and platform, but the motion met such violent opposition, that it was with Here a loud voice announced that a speaker who

Here a loud voice announced that a speaker who was opposing the endorsement of the meeting had stolen a horse from a one-armed negro. This created great confusion. The speaker came up the capitol steps to confront the accuser, and a crowd of blacks surged up after him. Everything looked like a riot for some minutes, but the matter was settled by the accuser explaining that he had only heard and could not vouch for the charge.

Gov. Peirpoint made a very brief speech, followed by L. H. Chandler, District Attorney, Rev. Mr. Give.s, colored, Lewis Scott, colored, and others. The following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

The following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:
Whereas, the loyal American citizens will soon be required to select a representative man as their candidate for the office now held by the chance President of the United States, and as the late war has placed the Republican party, as well as the nation, under obligations to many distinguished Granal for the carrier of th

as the nation, under obligations to many unitarity stringuished Generals for the service the rendered in the desperate struggle for liberty and greatness, and as the names of Generals Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Butler, Sickles, Logan and Schofield, and the Hon. Schuyler Coffax, Thaddeus

field, and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Thaddeus Stevens and Henry Wilson, are prominently held up as among the most deserving in connection with the said office; therefore,

Resolved, That we endorse the action of General Sheridan, in his efforts to execute the laws of the country, considering the embarrassment thrown around him by the President.

Resolved, That the Republican party look forward to such acts of notection as General Sheri-

ward to such acts of protection as General Sheridan and other Generals are extending to them, with great hope in the future of the country; and that we, as a party, now give notice that when the proper time arrives to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States, we will give all such acts of protection to the loval we will give all such acts of protection to the loyal people of the South, their due consideration.

Speaking was continued at the meeting until it was nearly dark, when it adjourned.

From New Orleans.

city 921.
The expected revision of rolls make a large

ters 42,662 whites; 79,129 blacks.
Yellow fever in Galveston. There were six interments on the 31st ult. The fever is pronounced epidemic.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Angust 2.—An engine on the Mobile and Great Eastern Railroad exploded to-day, killing the engineer and fireman, the passengers uninjured.

From Augusta. August A. August 2 .- A heavy rain storm pre-

Augusta, August valled this evening.

Ex-Governor Brown is publishing a series of letters in the Chronicle and Sentinel in reply to Ex-Senator Hill's, and in advocacy of reconstruction under the Military Bills.

Wheat dull and unchanged. Pork lower. New Mess \$23 45a23 60. Cotton quiet at 28c.

Cotton firm-sale 2000 bales, at 28. Flour dull -choice new Southern, \$12 50a15 75. Wheat duil and easier. Corn unchanged—yellow Southern, \$1 11; mixed Western, 99ca\$1 03. Pork \$23 45. Turpentine 58. Rosm \$3 75a8 50. Freights droop

Turpentine 58. Rosin \$3 75a8 50. Freights drooping. Money unchanged. Gold closed steady at 40. Foreigh Exchange weak and lower. Governments closed strong. Stocks closed quiet without any material change in prices. Mineral Stocks generally steady.

New Orleans, August 2.—Sales of Cotton 600 bales; unchanged. Low Middlings 25c. Receipts of the week 1089 bales. Exports 4160 bales. Stock 21,886 bales. Flour dull and unsettled. Corn unsteady at 954a81 25. Oats firm at \$1 15a1 10. Pork \$26 50. Bacon quiet at 134a138 for shoulders, and \$25 50. Bacon quiet at 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)413\(\frac{1}{2}\)for shoulders, and 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)16\(\frac{1}{2}\)for clear sides. Gold 39\(\frac{1}{2}\)40. Sterling New York Sight unchanged.

MOBILE, August 2.—Sales 400. Market closed firm. Low Middling 23\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Receipts 67. Sales of the week 1850. Exports 569. Receipts 259. Stock 7278

SAVANNAH, August 2d.—Cotton in good demand, with an advancing tendency; sales 105; Middling Ea261. Receipts, 247; receipts of the week, 1169; exports, 228; stock, 1536. Augusta, August 2.—Market dull; prices unchanged; sales 26; Middling 25.

The Late Assault at Nickerson's Hotel, Columbia.

relation to the late difficulty at Nickerson's Hotel; and as the affair has excited some attention in the community, we willingly devote it the requisite space in our columns: CHARLESTON, August 2. Editor of the News :

DEAR SIR : The communication handed you today is a true and correct version of the assault that was made on Messrs. Armstrong and Thompson, in Columbia, a few nights ago. I myself wrote out both the affidavit of Mr. Armstrong in the case, and the warrant of arrest for the young men, who were both too drunk to understand me when I went to them to remonstrate on their conduct. More than this-Messrs. Armstrong and Thompson, both in the presence of Governor Orr, myself and other gentlemen, not only acquiesced in the views that I urged on them, why the civil authorities should take charge of the case in preference to the military, but expressed their decided approval of it; and I have no hesitation in asserting that Mr. Thompson does not himself believe what he published this morning in the Courier over his own signature.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

JAMES G. GIBBES.

COLUMBIA, 31st July, 1867. To the Editor of the Charleston Daity News:

For the last two or three days, the quiet of usually undisturbed life has been unsettled by an neident which bids fair to become, under the adroit manipulation of political agitators, a theme upon which Radical presses and speakers throughout the North will dwell with peculiar unction. The circumstances are as follows: Two young

men respectively named WILLIAM ARMSTRONG and J. C. Thompson, have been for several days in Columbia-the first as a stump orator and agent of the Executive Central Congressional Union Committee of Washington, and the other as a quasi newspaper correspondent, purporting to represent the New York Times and a paper in Cleveland,

During the afternoon of Sunday (after 4 o'clock) they were drinking iced champagne-at least they purchased it from the bar of Nickerson's Hotel. At 8 o'clock, on leaving the supper table, ARMstrong entered the bar to obtain segars. While getting a light, as he says in his affidavit,

e "observed two men, named CHARLES RADCLIFFE and Owen Daly, who seemed to be intoxicated." At any rate "the bar-keeper was urging them to go out." One of the two used an expression which flowgitts.

Immediately after it was known that slavery threw the contents of his glass into the face of Mr. A. The latter turned and asked, "What does this mean, sir?" Whereupon he was struck in the this mean, sir?" Whereupon he was struck in the contents of this glass into the face of Mr. A. The latter turned and asked, "What does this mean, sir?" Whereupon he was struck in the contents of th go out." One of the two used an expression which face. A scuffle ensued, which may be described as nothing more nor less than a bar-room fight. It lasted perhaps for half a minute. Mr. HAMIL-TON, the representative of Mr. NICKERSON, Mr. HAMILTON'S SON, and Mr. VROMAN, an employee of the house, now succeeded in getting hold of RAD-CLIFFE and DALY, who were crazy drunk, but unfortunately Thompson had torn down a small barbar's pole in the hall and was advancing on RAD-CLIFFE, when Daly, breaking loose, closed on him a second time, and they went to the floor together. THOMPSON "hollered," and Mr. VROMAN, rushing up, pulled DALY off. ARMSTRONG meanwhile had, as he informed me, received a pocket-knife from THOMSON, but did not use it. This was the only weapon displayed during the rcw. About this time, say within four or five minutes from the beginning of the difficulty, Thompson rushed up the hall crying, "Murder, murder," and "Oh. Lord, Oh. Lord, won't somebody help manner which showed that he was abundantly able to take care of bimself. This cowardly abandonment of his friend Armstrong by Thomson (who

us," or some similar remark; but Armstrone was bravely giving battle to his assailants in a had scarcely a scratch upon his face, and had lost only a few hairs from his goatee), especially while three of the attaches of the hotel were trying to seize and hold DALY and RADCLIFFE, has not created as much respect for his prowess as for that of his companion. The row now ceased, not more than five or seven minutes having been consumed in the performance.

In five minutes more Gov. ORR, who lives in the hotel, had despatched messengers for a magistrate and the police, and before twelve o'clock DALY and RADCLIFFE were under arrest, the arrest eing effected by no less a person than the brother of RADCLIFFE, who is Chief of the Police. Under the laws of the State they were admitted to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars each, the father of one, and, I think, the employer of the other being the bondsmen, both responsible parties.

The next morning Messrs. ARMSTRONG and THOMPSON made a formal complaint to the military authorities, and General Burron promptly caused their re-arrest. On Monday night RADCLIFFE and Daly sent an apology to the gentlemen above named, stating that in their sober moments they desired to acknowledge that the assault was "utterly unpremeditated and uninfluenced by any other excitement than drunkenness. Of our own accord we provoked the quarrel, and without any conspiracy or combination suggested by others in this community, we made an assault upon the gentlemen who are aggrieved. We also express to Messrs. Armstrong and Thompson our regrets for any injury done them, and beg they will consider the attack as only the result of a drunken brawl." On Tuesday morning a meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of expressing the sense of the community, and the preamble and resolu-

tion which follows was signed by the Mayor, city and State officials and respectable citizens: "Whereas, an unprovoked assault was made by two of the young men of Columbia upon the persons of J. C. Armstrong and J. C. Thompson in the bar-room of Nickerson's hotel, while the said young men were in a condition of intoxication; and whereas they have addressed a letter to Messrs. Armstrong and Thompson, amply apologizing tor the wrong done, and disclaiming any premeditation of action; and whereas the civil authorities promptly arrested the offenders within three hours of their assault, and thus demon-

strated the vigilance which they ever desire to employ in preserving peace. We, as citizens of Columbia, in public meeting New Obleans, August 2.—The following are the returns of registration for New Orleans and Algiers, excepting where they last three days: In the second district—whites 14,843; blacks 14,795.

The white majority in the Parishes is 48; in the satisfied with the evidence we have given that we satisfied with the evidence we have given that we shall protect all men in the enjoyment of their several pursuits and professions.

kesolved, That it is the duty of the civil authorities to make a full and thorough investigation of the facts in the case and to award such punish-

ment as may be necessary.

Among the signers are Hon. W. F. DeSaussure, Captain Waties, Clerk of the Court of Appeals; Col. F. W. McMaster, Major D. B. Miller, Clerk of the Court, and Hon. S. L. LEAPHART, Comptroller-General of the State.

With this expression of sentiment by the community and with the apology of the young men, Mr. Armstrong declared his satisfaction, and observed that were not the matter now in the hands of General Sickles, he would not press a trial before a military commission. Thompson, on the other leand, who is a weak-minded person, is busy with his pen and the walk-minded person his busy with his pen and the walk-minded person his busy with his pen and th

That political opinion, the character of the men assaulted, or the object of their mission, had anything to do with the affair, is simply absurd. Before Armstrong entered the barroom, Daly had his coat off and was talking about his ability to whip anyoody, as Armstrong in his affidavit himself confesses, "intoxicated;" and this intoxication was so intense and uncontrolable, that within two minutes after the affair, he attempted to break loose and assail Governor ORB, who was ascending the stairs. Men in such a condition are not apt to have much premeditation about them; and if they had sought the quarrel, weapons would have been used.

From beginning to end there was no semblance of a riot, and the only crowd gathered was the eight or ten colored waiters of the hotel quictly looking on during the fight; and sometime during the night, the appearance of a number of colored men who went to the rooms of Messrs, Armstrong and Thompson, which so frightened the latter that he immediately dispatched a messenger to headquarters to secure the services of a military guard, and the guard was furnished.

The party were carried to Charleston this morning. The trial is named for August 1st. but it is extremely doubtful if anything more can be made We have received the following information in ed and unprovoked bar-room encounter

> ANOTHER LETTER FROM HON. B, F. PERRY.

To the Editor of the Coumbia Phenix:

The action of the rump Congress, the other day, in extra session, ought to convince every one that the Radical party have no intention of restoring the Union until the Southern States are thoroughly Englished and will pleat Sonators and oughly Radicalized, and will elect Senators and numbers of the House of that party. The Kentucky representatives—nine in number, and all Democrats—have been denied their seats in Congress, simply because they were not Black Republicans. If the Southern States, under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, had elected Radicals, and given any assurance of their adhesion to that party, no one can suppose that their representatives would have been excluded from Congress. In the fall of 1864, one of the first things done by Congress was to purge the senate, and exclude Democrats enough from that body to give them a two-thirds majority.

The question will be for the people of the Southern States to decide, in the coming elections,

whether they prefer to remain as they are, or by calling conventions, adopting negro suffrage and electing Radicals, go back into the Union. What advantage to the South will it be to increase the Black Republican majority in Congress? How can we be benefitted by strengthening the hands of our oppressors? What interest can we possibly have in being represented in Congress by traitors have in being represented in congress by the south—men whom we must scorn and despise as Judas Iscariots in politics? It is a sad and melancholy reflection on human nature, to see men who inaugurated the war, and were going to die in the last ditch, now seeking to go back to die in the last ditch, now seeking to go back into the Union, stripped of every principle and right which they vowed to defend, with Black Ro publican collars around their necks. How dispublican collars around their necks. How disgusting to see base, unprincipled white men
seeking office and position by hypocritically pandering to the ignorant, criminal and ruinous
prejudices and aspirations of the negro! I would
greatly prefer seeing every office in the State filled
by the nonest intelligent negroes, than by such
unprincipled and shameless men.
I once said to President Johnson, in reply to a

dispatch sent me, about Union men being ex-cluded from office under the Provisional Govern-ment, that I had made it a rule through life to confide in the politics of no one who was not mor connide in the pointes of no one who was not more ally honest and trustworthy in private life, and that my experience had taught me the fact that a man who had no moral principle could have no political principle. Hence it is that we see those who were foremost in secession, while secession was in the ascendant and the road to honor and distinction received and resistor news and resistor to we favoured at distinction, power and position, now fawning at the feet of the oppressor, while tyramy and op-pression are all powerful. They care not whom they serve, or what principles they advocate, pro-vided they can promote their own selfish views. But they would even have us believe that the great nterests of the country were foremost in their

for political society. It would be a safety valve for political society. It would gratify and appears the intelligent and most influential of that class, and make them good citizens, instead of being and make them good citizens, instead of being disturbers of the peace. It would hold out an inducement to all who had any disposition or wish to rise above the common herd! And no evil could result from it, as I supposed very few, comparatively, would ever be able to attain the privilege, and when they did, they would always vote with the higher and better educated class of whites. I expressed a similar opinion many years ago, in regard to recapturing fugitive slaves. I thought it well for society that when a slave had acquired such a love for freedom as to prompt him to flee to the Northern States, and possessed in telligence sufficient to make his escape, he ought telligence sufficient to make his escape, he ought not to be brought back. In this way the bold, daring and reckless—they who were most likely to disturb the public peace—would be out of the and there would be greater safety from

country, and there would be greater salely from those left behind.

But my opinion thus expressed was denounced by those who are now urging universal suffrage for the negro, or at least advocating the call of a convention, by which universal suffrage is to be established. I likewise advocated, at the same time, the propriety of permitting negroes to give time, the propriety of permitting negroes to give testimony in all cases in our courts of justice. This, too, was sternly resisted by those who are now willing to confer on the negro the right of holding office, to get back into the "glorious Uhion," which they once hated and despised so

cordially.

In one of my previous communications, I stated that Professor Agassiz had proved conclusively that the negro was of an inferior race to that of the white man, and had a different origin. In saying this, I did not intend to insinuate, as some of or the negroes seemed to think I did, that God was not their "father," as well as the white man's father. They are certainly both creations of the same Almighty hand. They are doubtless, too, equally under the protection of the Almighty, and equally dear to Him in their respective spheres—spheres in which He placed them and for which he made them. The horse and the jackass are both alike the creations of God. He did not create them of the serve type, or make them one and the then of the same type, or make them one and the same animal. He gave to one beauty of form and symmetry, spirit and floetness; and to the other strength, endurance and other valuable qualities. So He distinguished between the negro and white man. To the former he has given a black skin and a woolly head, greater strength and less brain. He has adapted him to labor, and given him pores which defy malaries and fevers. To the other He has given a white skin and a head of hair, less strength and larger brain, adapted to higher thoughts and greater intellectual im-

But God loves his whole creation equally, and it is to be presumed that he has the same regard for the owl that he has for the eagle, and so with the jackass, the white man and the negro, provided, always, that the one is as faithful in the discharge of his mission on earth as the other. It is by no means a crime or fault on the part of the jackass, that he cannot run as swiftly as the horse. He was not created for such fleetness; and so with the regro, he has not been endowed by God with the same volume of brain that the white man has, and he is not to blame for being unable to compete with him in science and knowledge. He is an inferior animal to the white man, God made him such as he is for wise purposes, as he made the ass inferior to the horse. It is as foolish to think of making poets, artists and statesmen out of negroes as it would be to make a race horse or a spirited charger in battle out of a statesmen out of negroes as it would be to make a race horse or a spirited charger in battle out of a jackass. You may give the negro the right of suffrage and the right to hold office, and make him a legislator; and so you may enter the ass for a four-mile heat with the booded horse, or you may mount him in battle for la charge on the enemy but both would be equally unwise and disastrous, for you are attempting to prevert nature and the laws of God.

Professor Agassiz, of Harvard College, Massamount him in battle for la charge on the enemy but both would be equally unwise and disastrous, for you are attempting to prevert nature and the

laws of God.

Professor Agassiz, of Harvard College, Massachusetts, the most learned and scientific naturalist the world has ever produced, declares most confidently, after a lifetime of thought and observation on the subject, "that the negro and the white man were created as specifically different as the owl and the cagle. They were designed to fill different places in the system of nature. The negro is no more a negro by accident or misfortune than the owl is the kind of bird he is by accident or the own is the kind of bird he is by accident of misfortune. The negro is no more the white man's brother than the owl is the sister of the cagle, or than the ass is the brother of the horse." "There are," says the same great authority, "over one hundred specific differences between the bonal and nervous system of the white man and the negro. Indeed, their forms are alike in no particular. There is not a bone in the negro's body relatively of the same changes for a grigolation or

gro. Indeed, their torms at the negro's body relatively of the same shape, size, articulation, or chemically of the same composition, as that of the white man. The negro's bones contains a far greater per centage of calcareous salts than those of the white man. Even the negro's blood is chemically a very different fluid from that which courses in the veins of the white man. The whole physical organization of the negro differs quite as much from the white man as it does from that of the chimpanzee—that is, in his bones, muscles, the chimpanzee—that is, in his bones muscles, the chimpanzee has not much stanged an indelible stigma upon his name," and of Maximilian with sympathy, in which, indeed, all the speakers, however different their views on other that the true friends of the toyerment will desire that it pass as soon as possible from the first form to the second.

Being called to order, M. Thiers reiterated the sentiment amidst great applause. While, however, pointedly condemning the expedition, he spoke of Juarez as a man who had "stamped an indelible stigma upon his name," and of Maximilian with sympathy, in which, indeed, all the speakers, however different their views on other further to progress to become a negro than the negro has to become a white man. This fact sci-ence inexorably demonstrates."

It is agreed by all scientific men who have

turned their attention to this subject that the ca-pacity, by measurement, of the skull of the white man is ninety-seven cubic inches, that is, the average of one thousand or any greater number The negro has sixty-six cubic inches From Cincinnati.

August 2.—A Knoxville dispatch to the Commercial says that Brownlow estimates his majority at 30,000. All eight Congressmen will be majority at 30,000. All eight Congressmen will be Radical, and a U. S. Sonator in place of Patterson.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

Noon DISPATCH.

New York, August 2.—Gold, 140; Exchange, 60 days, 110; Money, 5 ceuts. Flour 15a25c. lower.

Weak-minded person, is busy with his pon and the telegraph lines inagnifying a ber-room brawl into ta unlike in measurement. The hand of the negro unlike in measurement. The hand of the negro is one-tenth broader than the hand of the white man and negro are unlike in measurement. The hand of the negro is one-twelfth larger and one-tenth broader than the hand of the white man and legs of the white man and negro are unlike in measurement. The hand of the negro is one-twelfth larger and one-tenth broader than the hand of the white man and legs of the white man and negro are unlike in measurement. The hand of the white man is true of the bonder than the hand of the white man is true of the bonder than the hand of the white man is true of the bonder than the hand of the white man is true of the bonder than the hand of the white man is true of the bonder than the hand of the white man and legs of the white man and legs of the white man and negro are unlike in measurement. The hand of the white man is true of the bonder than the bonder than the result in the same is true of the bones from the knee to the hand one-minth broader than the result in the same is true of the bones from the knee to the hand one-minth broader than the same is true of the bones from the knee to the hand one-mi

In the most a lmirable speech of the Hon. W. Mungen, of Ohio, lately delivered in Congress, (and to which I am greatly indebted for much that I have said,) it is boldly asserted, on the authority of scientific men, that the world does not afford an instance of a mulatto in the fifth not afford an instance of a mulatto in the fifth generation. The hybrid race becomes extinct after the fourth generation, unless they have intermixed with one or the other of the original races. So it is with all animals. The mule does not breed at all. The wolf and jackal, the dog and fox, have produced hybrids, which always become extinct in the third generation. These animals, like the news and white man were recarded at one time. in the third generation. These animals, like the negro and white man, were regarded, at one time, as only different varieties of the same species reations, as it does the negro and white man.

I repeat what I have said in a former article, that I have ever been the friend and protector of the negro through life. This my former slaves will vouch for me. My bouse servants, eight or ten in number, have never left me, and are still living with me on the same terms they did while slaves. It is because I wish well to the negro that I am unwilling to see him placed in a citied the Chamber. No reasons of political necessity of the nece

living with me on the same terms they did while slaves. It is because I wish well to the negro that I am unwilling to see him placed in a false position. He is unfit to exercise the right of suffrage, and will become the dupe and tool of base and designing men. A war of races will ensue, and the negro, being the weaker and less intelligent, will be externmented in such a war. Extinction will be externmented in such a war. Extinction will be externmented in such a war. Extinction will be the result of this great bood, bestowed on them for the sole purpose of strengthening the Radical party. General Benjamin F. Batler said to me, eighteen months ago, that all the Radical party wished was, to have "impartial the Radi the Radical party wished was, to have "impartial suffrage." He said that we might declare that no one should vote, unless he was a graduate of the South Carolina Colege. All that the Radicals then thought of was equality between the races. But now, they are determined to have the negro vote, in order to radicalize the South.

In the negro convention which sat the other day, in Columbia, it was claimed that, in the next Presidential election, there should be placed on the Radical ticket a negro, either for President or Vice-President. It was contended, too, that the lands should be divided into small farms, so that each head of a family might get a homestead. If

each head of a family might get a homestead. If the land-owners refused this division, then their lands should be taxed so heavily as to force them to part with them. There is considerable ingenuity in this scheme of confiscation. The whites who vote for a convention to avoid confiscation on the part of Congress, will find themselves nicely part of Congress, will find themselves nicely caught by the negroes in convention. As I have already said, they will find that, after sacrificing heir honor, the rights of the State, and the principles of self-government and constitutional liberty, they have lost their lands into the bargain. Another scheme of the negroes, promulgated in their recent convention, is to have nothing taxed but property. This will release the negroes from all taxes, as they do not own property. Then, the property of the State is to be taxed, to establish free schools and colleges all over the State, for the education of their children, without exponse to the negroes! Again, they declare a convention, and have made it a part of their platform, that the old negroes, and infirm negroes and paupers, are to be supported by the property of the white men,

to be supported by the property of the white men, instead of taking care of their own aged parents and pauper kindred.

In the twelfth article adopted by this Radical negro convention, they avow openly their purpose of disfranchising all who have served in the Con-federate army, or aided and abetted the war. They are disposed to take a step, and a wide one, beyond the Radicals in Congress. The white Radicals have disfranchised only those who have filled pub-lic offices; but the black Radicals are determined to extend it to all who were in the army, which includes almost the entire white population. This will be accomplished in that convention which the white people are going to vote for—a convention to disfranchise themselves, confiscate their property, and place the State absolutely under the control of the negroes. Was there ever such folly and madness heard of before in the civilized world? In sack-cloth and ashes they will have to epent of their stupidity and dishonor.

This negro Radical convention further demands

a revision of our laws and the reorganization of our courts. They, a set of paupers, ignorant and debased, are to govern the State, and the white men, who own all the property, are to ray the expenses of the State. They speak of building railroads! No doubt a thousand schemes will be concerted for spraying the white concocted for spending the white man's money for the benefit of the negro, before they proceed to take it from him by force or fraudulent logislation.

Horrible, most horrible, is the future of our poor
State and degraded people. No one seems to realize our true situation. It is now as it was in the
days of secession. We are standing, like idiots, on a magazine of powder, flourishing in our hands

ent from the United States, and where they have sent from the United States, and where they have formed a Government, no white man is allowed to hold office, or vote at any election for any office. This is wise and proper; and they have thought it necessary to make this exclusion for their own peace and prosperity. Have not the white men the same right to exclude the pegro from the right of suffrage, when they know that the negroes have a majority in the State, and will seize the government of the State if regarded. a majority in the State, and will seize the government of the State if permitted to vote?

It is idle folly to tell the people of South Carolina that capital and immigrants will flow into the
State when reconstructed on the Black Republican
platform. On the contrary, as soon as this negro
government is organized, every dollar of toreign
capital in South Carolina will be withdrawn, and not one cent will come here seeking investment. Nor will any foreigners move here to settle, under negro rule, and the confusion and disturbance which it will give rise to in the State. Mr. Calhoun predicted, years ago, that if the negro was set free the Northern people would insist on his right of suffrage, and it allowed, the negroes

would seize the government, and the white people would have to leave the State. He further said that the former owners would I se all influence over their freedmen, whose sympathies and partialities would be for Northern men and vite emissaries sent here to control them. I think it is pretty generally acknowledged even now that all emptyel of the negre in the eming election is also and the protection is also and the protection. control of the negro in the coming election is al ready gone from their former masters. General Hampton and his friends had just as well try to control a herd of wild buffaloes in the vast prairies of the West as the negro vote of Coli GREENVILLE, S. C., July 27, 1867.

The French Assembly, the Emperor, and Mexico.

To Americans the debates in the French Cham-To Americans the devates in the French Cham-bers must be quite novel and entertaining. We do not wonder that a great Frenchman—Talleyrand— once said that language was given to us to con-ceal, not express, our ideas. Certainly a French-man of the present "Second Empire" has cause to appreciate the value of words in this respect. The reat study seems to be, how not to say really bate on the Mexican question. Napoleon was alluded to in terms that his partisans did not consider at all complimentary, and more than one attempt was made to repress the freedom of speech. The presiding officer has a queer way of speech. The presiding officer has a queer way of "putting in" and pronouncing upon the orthodoxy of a speaker's utterances. M. Thiers, the well known historian, teok a prominent part in the debate, and in the course of his speech he gave an interesting history of the French enterprise in Mexico. The three notions that lay at the root of the Mexican expedition, according to M. Thiers, were an exaggerated idea of its riches, from which to reimburge Ergel lossest an idea that the Mexico. to reimburse French lesses; an idea that the Mex-icans were tired of revolution, and desired a monarchy under a European prince; and satisfaction to Austria, from whom an Italian province had been taken, and, as compensation, an empire was to be given it. Thiers had from the first oppos-

ed this enterprise on the part of France, but speaks of Maximilian with great respect, and says of Carlotta: "Let us hope there is recompense above for souls who have suffered much on earth." He thus speaks of an additional object of the French in going to Mexico;

"We went there to organize the latin race in opposition to the Angle-Saxon. France has will

sist, that was from a sentiment of respect, to the consideration due to a Government—to the chief of the State. [Hear.] And I draw this lesson from it, that no greater service can be rendered to the chief of the State than to resist him on certair occasions. [Claers on some of the benches.]
I have always been among those who in France have sought liberty under a monarch; but there are two species. The first, where a prince governs through ministers, but without consulting them through immiscies, but without censiting inflat-tion fact, absolutely. The other, a chief of the State having respectful and devoted ministers, but con-certing and arranging with them, they deferring to him with respect, and in case of difference, sup-porting themselves on public opinion. This latter is the one to which I have devoted myself for more than forty years, and the one I wish for my coun-

speakers, however dimerent their views on other subjects, concurred.

The speech of Jules Favre was even more fiery than that of Thiers, and some of its passages almost defiant. He accused the government of false representations to the Legislature about the object of the expedition, and afterwards about its progress; of cowardly treachery to Maximilian; of having held confident language when it knew that success was hopeless; of baving caused the death of its progress as well as that of many French.

lishing in an official journal, words which may produce a deplorable effect on the other side of the Atlantic. [Approval from the left.]

M. Delmontet-It has given expression to the has given expression to the

general sentiment of Europe.

M. Jules Favre—And when it appeals to the Divine right, I reply that the fate of the humblest child of France who dies obscurely on a foreign soil in the performance of his duty, is more worthy of sym athy than that of a prince who perishes in defence of his throne. [Cries of "Order

The President—M. Jules Favre protests, not

and which win tail upon her nead. [Loud access-mations and cries of "Order, order!" Applause from some benches.]

The President—The latter words of the honor-able member may fall upon his own head in the eyes of the whole country. [Sensation; loud ap-

plause.]
M. Jules Favre—No person in this Chamber, not even our honorable president, whom I respect, is entitled to hold such language to me—to one who is one of that minority which, when it was in power, overthrew the scaffold for political crimes, which you have again set up. [Loud expressions of dissent] I have always protested from this place in favor of the inviolability of human li.e, and if you had taken these protestations into con-

sideration, perhaps we should not now be deplor-

ing the calamity that has occurred. [Great agita M. Rouher, who followed M. Favre, protested

M. Rouher, who followed M. Favre, protested indignantly against the government being held responsible for "the murder which had been perpetrated in Mexico." saving:

The Emperor Maximilian has fallen victim to an act of cowardly treachery, (of the Mexican general who betrayed him.) [hear, hear,] and when weeks had elapsed, and angry passions had had time to subside, a secret tribunal was erected and Juarez assassinated the Emperor whose betrayal he had procured. [Loud applause.]

ONE OF THE principal bankers in this city, says the Richmond Whig, remarked to us the other day that he had been foiled a dozen times in important financial negotiations in New York by some (to him) untimely action in Congress growing out of the unreconstructed condition of the Southern States. He added that it was impossible for any one not concerned like himself in financial operations to appreciate the harm and hurt the people of Virginia suffer by reason of the unsettled condition of the State. The resumption of constitutional relations with the Federal Government he regarded as a step in the process of resuscitation that is indispensable, and the first thing to be done. Until this is effected there is no security for property, and consequently nothing that will command the confidence of those to whom we have to look for capital. You cannot carry "consistency" and "honor" into Wall street and bank upon thom. You must go there with solid securities. freed from the danger of confiscation. Reconstruction is the business on which all other business waits.

A company has been formed and incorporated, with a capital of \$6,000,000, to supply San Francisco with water from the Santa Cruz mountains

EF The Kelatives, Friends and Acquaint ances of Miss MARY E. GURFIN, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral Services' at St. John's Chapel, corner of Amherst and Hanover streets, This Afternoon at Half-Past Four o'clock.

En The Friends and Acquaintances of Miss LOUISA SUCHFORT, and of Messrs. JACOB, PHILttp. and CHARLES METTZLER, also of Mr. V. ZIMME MAN, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, This Morning, at half-past Nine o'clock, at the German Lutheran Church, corner of An-

Tribute of Respect. At an extra meeting of the Chrestomathic Society, held August 2d, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions

were adopted: Whereas, it hath pleased an all-wise Providence, whose vays are inscrutable, and whose secrets are past finding out, to remove from the sphere of his earthly existence our late colleague, E. ALSTON WHITE, one whom we oved as a friend, whom we respected and valued as a associate, and one who has endeared himself to us by his invariable kindness and courtesy, we, while we bow in humble submission to the Divine Will, still desire, in just appreciation of his exemplary character, to pay to his memory'the tribute called forth by his virtuous li'e.

Therefore, be it

Resolved. That in the demise of our late comrade, E. Al-STON WHITE, the Chrestomathic Society has suffered the loss of a worthy and valued member, who had ever at heart the furtherance of the interests of the Society, and whose unremitting diffigure in the discharge of his duties has furnished us with a noble example.

Resolved, That as individuals, we mourn the decease of one who most favorably impressed us by the unassuming dignity of his deportment, and who, has become dear to us by a multitude of pleasant recollections.

Resolved, That a blank page in our minute book be inscribed to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions, together with our hardfelt sympathy, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

H. D. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Tribute of Respect.

MARKET HALL, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1, 1867. At a regular meeting of the Young America Steam Fire Engine Company, held on the 1st inst., the death of P. HARVEY was announced, and, on motion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be placed on the record, and that the same be published in the Charleston Mercury and Charleston Daily News. When Death invades a circle and takes from among its numbers the kind companion, how poignant the sorrow; and with what feeling of sadness we treasure up the many expressions of friendship with which we had been met; and while we draw together the instances of that friendship, and group the varied periods of pleasant intercourse, and connect the many interchanges of fellow ship, we experience the feeling that a volt his occuereated which cannot readily be supplied. Our late member was among the first who had connected himsolf with this organization, at its inception in 1865, and from that time up to within a few days of the celebration of the second anniversary, had performed the duties of an active firemen, contributing in no slight degree to the advancement of the company. Being fully impressed that his failing health would necessarily compel him to withdraw from duty, and that he could not longer contribute that usefulness which he felt it incumbent on him to discharge, he tendered his resignation of the office which he held, and sought, through travel and change of climate, to recuperate his waning faculties, and return again to the scene of his labors. But the Great Disposer of events ordained otherwise; and liberations, and lending that experience which characterized his every action, the "vacant chair" meets our gaze, and "the place which knew him shall know him no more forever. Unobtrusive in manner, and endearing himself to all with whom he had been in association-executing with fidelity whatever duty that fell to him, and never wavering in the path of rectitude—such was our friend and associate; and he who a little while since was sharing our toils and and he who a little while since was sharing our toils and aiding by his presence our exertions, has been called PREPARATIONS. away, leaving a record which "marks the upright man." Do it, therefore,

Bo it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our late comrade. P.

RANNER, this organization has sostained the loss of a
valued and highly esteemed member.

Resolved, That the engine bruses be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that the usual badge
be worn at our next parade.

Resolved, That the family of the deceased be placed in
possessi: n of a copy of the foregoing, and we beg to accord to them our sympathics in their bereament. From the Minutes. J. E. GANNON, Secretary pro tem.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EF-CRPHAN HOUSE CHAPEL.-THE REV. THAS, S. VEDDER, of the French Protestant (Huguenot) Church, will perform Divine Service in this Chapel To Morrow Afternoon, 4th inst., at 5 o'clock.

the City Registrar and Health Department has been re novel from No. 117 COMING STREET to the NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CALHOUN STREET AND RUT LEDGE AVENUE. ED-MESSRS. EDITORS:-PLEASE AN-NOUNCE JOHN T. MILLIGAN as a Candidate for Sher

I of Charleston District, and oblige. THE MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN. PATTHE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD,-HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the

ployed in this institution. Sent in scaled letter en-Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON. Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

man, with Reports on new methods of treatment em-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE .- THREE MONTHS AFTER ate application will be made for the renewal of the following lost CERTIFICATES: Eight shares of the S. W. R. R. Bank and the S. C. R. R. Company, The number and date not known. Also, Eight shares of the S. C. R. R. new issue, No. 340, issued March 31, 1960, belonging to the estate of JOHN GIST. lamo3 June 3 NOTICE .- THREE MONTHS AFTER

date application will be made for the renewal of the following lost CERTIFICATES: Forty shares of the S. C. R. R., new issue, No. 339, issued March 31, 1860, and belonging to the estate of NATHANIEL GIST.

BE HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!-JUST RE-CEIVED, a fine lot of prime fresh WESTERN HOPS, and for sale by the pound or hundred weight, by C. F. PANKNIN.

Chemist and Apothecary, No. 123 Meeting street.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR .- CHEVALIER'S LIFE for the HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in ancy goods. The trade supplied by the whole sale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York. BE NOTICE. - ALL PERSONS HAVING

claims against the estate of TIMOTHY H. SPANN, deceased, of Beaufort district, will present them duly attested, and those indebted thereto will make payment to P. HAMILTON. Qualified Executor MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION -THE PRESI-

DENT AND OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION to

commemorate the Confederate dead, earnestly reques

those persons who have not paid their annual subscrip

tions to do so as soon as possible to the Treasurer, Mrs

HENRY WIGFALL, No 309 East Bay. F. M. BLAMYER,

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DARLINGTON DISTRICT.—IN EQUITY—B. W. ED-WARDS, Administrator T. E. HOWLE, vs. E. S. HOWLE, JAMES P. WILSON AND OTHERS .- BILL FOR IN-JUNCTION, ACCOUNT AND RELIEF .- It is ordered that the CREDITORS of THOMAS E. HOWLE, deceased, be enjoined from proceeding to recover their claims a law against the complainant, and that they do prove and establish their demands against the said Howle before the Commissoner of this Court, on or before the first day of December next, and in default thereof that they be barred the benefit of any decree to be pronounce

The above is a true copy from the original order made in the above stated case, 12th February, 1867.

A. F. EDWARDS, C. E. D. D. nissioner's Office, Darlington C. H., Feb. 22, 1867.

February 23 THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA-

DARLINGTON DISTRICT-IN EQUITY-HANNAH J HART. Administratrix, vs. ELLEN E. HART. JOHN WITHERSPOON, et al.-BILL FOR INJUNCTION, ACCOUNT AND RELIEF .- It is ordered that the creditors of JOHN L. HART be enjoined from proceeding to recover their claims at law against the complainant, and that they do prove and establish their demands against the said John L. Hart, before the Commissioner of this Court, on or before the first day of November next, and in default thereof that they be barred from the benefit of any decree to be made herein. It is also ordered that a copy of this order be published

at least once a week until the first day of November next in the Darlington Southerner and the Charleston Daily

The above is a true copy from the original order made in the above case, 12th February, 1867. A. F. EDWARDS, C. E. D. D. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Darlington C. H., February s36 f1

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DARLINGTON DISTRICT .- IN EQUITY .- P. B. BACOT AND T. L. BACOT, Administrators, PETER S. BACOT, vs. THE HEIRS AND CREDITORS OF PETER S. BACOT .- Upon hearing the pleadings in this case, it is, on motion of W. W. HARLLEE, Complainants' Solicitor, ordered that all and singular the creditors of the late Peter S. Bacot, Complainant's Intestate, be required to file and prove their respective demands and debts in judgments and otherwise against the said Intestate, before the Commissioner of this Court, by or before the first day of November next, and in default thereof that they be debarred from the benefit of any decree to be made therein, and that the Commissioner of this Court do advertise this order once a month in the Darlington

Southerner and the Charleston Daily News, until the said first day of November next. The above is a true copy from the original order made in the above case, 13th of February, 1867.

A. F. EDWARDS, C. E. D. D. Commissioner's Office, Darlington C. H., February 22, ARTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU-

MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F.

BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York. NOTICE T) MARINELS .- CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of

Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER, H. M. Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.

the Ashley River: by which precaution, contact with the

ST BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley street. New York

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT. A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place o a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of tw nty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpass ed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also head ing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its directaction on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on re-

ceipt of an order, by

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No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

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Where \$1, \$3 to \$5 sizes are put up for Families, Stores Ships, Boats, Public Institutions, &c., &c. It is truly wonderful the confidence that is now had in every form of Preparations that comes from "Costar's" Establishment.
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS—For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c., &c. "Only infallible remedy known."
"Not dangerous to the human family." "Rats come out
of their holes to die," &c.
"COSTAR'3" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR—A liquid,

put up in bottles, and never known to fail.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER-For Moths in "COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER—For Moths in Furs and Woollens, is invaluable. Nothing can exceed it for power and efficacy. Destroys instantly all Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.
"COSTAR'S" BUCKTE ORN SALVE—For Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles 12 all forms, Old Sores, Ulco's, and all kinds of cutaneous affections. No family s. ould be without it. It exceeds in efficacy all other Salves in use.
"COSTAR'S" CORN SOLVENT—For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c.

Warts, &c.
"COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOS-"COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOS-S MS—Beautifies the Complexion, by giving to the skin a soft and beautiful freshness, and is incomparably beyond anything now in use. Ladies of taste and position regard it as an essential to the toilet. An unprecedented sale is its best recommendation. One bottle is always followed by more. Try it to know.

"COSTAR'S" BISHOP PILIS—A universal Dinner Pill (sugar-coated), and of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, all forms of Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache. A Pill that is now rapidly superseding all others.

ners. "COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY-For Coughs, Colds. Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of Throat and Lungs HENRY R. COSTAR, No. 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK,

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP

CHAMPION, R. W. LOCKWOOD, COMMANDER, WILL LEAVE FROM ADGER'S SOUTH WHARF, on Saturday, August 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. 195 All outward Freight engagements must be made at the offic- of COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, No. 44

at the office of COURTESIAN East Bay.

East Bay.

**Por Passage and all matters connected with the inward business of the Ships, apply to STREEI BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

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COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

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FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

ONE OF THE FAVORITE AND ELEGANT STEAM-SHIPS SARAGOSSA, GRANADA, WILL LEAVE EVERY SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, CAPTAIN CROWELL, WILL LEAVE VANDERHORST'S

WILL LEAVE VANDERHOUSE of Wharf on Saturday, August 3, 1867, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Bill lading for signature must be presented at office of Agent on Friday afternoon by 5 o'clock.

July 29 THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

BY

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE, SEMI-WEEKLY,

VIA BLUFFTON.

VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.

WEEKLY.

STEAMER PILOT BOY ... CAPT. W. T. MCNELTY. ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS WILL LEAVE Charleston every Monday and Thursday Mornings, at 70 clock; and Savannah every Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 70 clock. Touching at Bluffon on Mon-day, trip from Charleston, and Wednesday, trip from Freight received daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and

stored free of charge.
All Way Freight, also Bluffton Wharfage, must be pre-For freight or passage, apply to JOBN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf, CLAGHORN & CUNNINGHAMS, FULLER & LKE, N. B.—THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the Agency in Charleston to points on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and to Fernandina and points on the St. John's River.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC. NORTHERN LIGHT. WESTERN METROPOLIS.

Leave Pier No. 46, N. R., New York, every second Sat-urday, from June 15. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN. taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin, \$10; Second Cabin, \$65; Steerage, \$35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New York,
First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME—E Cabin, \$20; Second Cabin, \$130; Steerage, \$70. SATLING DAYS FROM NEW YORK AND BREMEN: June 15 and 29 | July 13 and 27 | August 10 and Sopt, 7 and 21 | Oct. 5 and 19 | Nov. 2 and 16 For Freight or Passage apply to For Freight or Passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President,
February 27 1y No 40 Broadway. N. Y. FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA,

JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LAND-

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME-Firs

INGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP CITY POINT,

(1100 Tons Burthen) CAPTAIN S. ADKINS. WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Railroad at Savannah, for Macou, Mobile and New Orleans.

avannah, for Macou, Mobile and New Calland Harring Harring and Freight must be paid here by shippers.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of the Passage of the Passa FOR SAVANNAH.

THE STEAMER CITY POINT, 1100 TONS BURTHEN,

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at nine o'clock, for that port. For freight or passage apply on RAVENEL & CO., Agents.



ONE PRICE CLOSE.

TO CLOSE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING we have marked the prices at such low figures that purchasers will find it decidedly for the interest of their pockets to examine our stock, in which they will find good and well made garments of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, at extremely low prices. Annexed will be found a LIST OF OUR FORMER AND PRESENT PRICES:

Former Present

SCOTCH CASSIMERE SUITS-SACK, \$25.00 \$18.00

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. WHITE SHIRTS at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER 270 KING.

CORNER OF HASEL STREET, CHARLESTON S. C.

THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE IS PUBLISHED for the information of all persons concerned: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE TO RASE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR 1867, AND FOR OTHER PUBLISHED.

1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Council asse nibled. That all taxes payable under the Ordinance to raise supplies for the year 1867, and for other purposes, be paid on or before the 22th day of June next; and that persons who shall make default of payment of their taxes on that day, shall pay, in addition to the amount of their taxes, one and a half per cent. per month until the 31st day of July, when, if not paid, an amount of two perfect, per month upon the amount amount of two perfect, per month upon the amount amount of two perfect. THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE IS PUBLISHED amount of two per cent. per month upon the amount of taxes shall be paid; and after the 31st day of August of taxes shall be paid; and after the sixt day of August three per cent. per month on the amount of taxes the shall be paid until payment of the whole amount is made.

If the taxes on or before the fifteenth day of each mouth, shall respectively pay on the amounts thereof, two per cent per month from such fifteenth day, until payment is made.

payment is made.
Ratified in City Council this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight Lundred and sixty-seven.

P. C. GAILLAND, Mayor. SIXIY-SEVER.

[L. S.]

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

P. C. GAII.Land, Mayor.

May 11